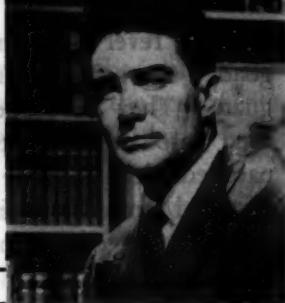


THE *Dan Smoot Report*



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CUBA

At dawn on Monday, April 17, 1961, an assortment of eight boats, some of them barely seaworthy, slipped into the Bay of Pigs, which cuts into the Zapata Swamp on the southwestern shore of Cuba. Aboard the vessels were about 1300 Cubans yearning to liberate their homeland from communist dictatorship.

Castro forces were waiting for them, obviously well-informed of all their plans. Shore guns raked the ships, immediately destroying the old vessel which was the invaders' communications center. Castro tanks, expertly manned, occupied all the roads through the great swamp. And Castro planes—newer and in every way better than the 12 obsolete World War II B26 bombers which were all the invaders had—quickly destroyed the air cover for the pitiful little force of invaders and began strafing them on the beaches.

There was no general uprising of anti-Castro patriots throughout Cuba as the invaders had hoped, because the managers of the affair had refused to alert the Cuban underground which exists in every hamlet and city of Cuba. Without the promised support of American air and naval craft; without the promised guns, tanks, and ammunition; without organized support from their own people in Cuba, the invaders were trapped on the beaches of the Bay of Pigs, most of them murdered there or taken captive to be paraded ignominiously through Havana and later disposed of.

Within a few days after the invasion forces were destroyed, Castro's men, in Havana alone, had arrested approximately 40,000 people, many of them United States citizens, and herded them into public buildings and compounds without food, water, sanitation facilities, or medical care.

Prisoners were soon screaming for food and fighting for a chance to use the few toilets, and

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typhoid fever was breaking out. Desperation goaded the prisoners into rebellion against their guards. They were silenced with machine guns fired into their midst; and Castro militiamen paraded vicious police dogs through the buildings and camps, threatening to turn them loose at the first sign of any new trouble.

On May 1, 1961, Castro formally proclaimed Cuba a communist state, announcing that there would be no more "elections" by the people.

Castro's victory over the American-planned invasion, lighted the fuse for violent anti-United States demonstrations—public burnings of the American flag; bombings of American properties; violence against American citizens; and so on—throughout Latin America.

Even anti-communist, formerly "pro-American" groups in Latin America contemptuously referred to us as "North American idiots" and warned all anti-communists in the Western Hemisphere that if they wanted to protect their nations against communism they must avoid any official contact with the United States.

A United Press International story distributed from Washington on May 6, 1961, quoted "high" but unnamed Washington officials as saying that President Kennedy plans to counter the disastrous effect of the Cuban fiasco by redoubling economic aid to Latin American nations, especially Bolivia, Venezuela, and Brazil.

The record proves that American aid has already destroyed all vestige of free enterprise in Bolivia, has ruined the economy of that nation, and has already converted it into a communist-controlled satellite.

The record shows that President Betancourt of Venezuela is widely believed to be a communist. It was Betancourt, primarily, who rigged the disgraceful conference of the Organization of American States at San Jose, Costa Rica, in August, 1960 (see this *Report*, October 10, 1960, "Sell-Out at San Jose"). Christian Herter (Eisenhower's

Secretary of State) went into the San Jose conference after an agreement with Betancourt and other Latin American leaders that they would discuss the problem of communism in Cuba, if the United States would discuss sanctions against anti-communist Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. The result of the conference was that the United States and other members of the OAS broke off diplomatic relations with Trujillo (America's only strong anti-communist friend in all of Latin America) but did not even scold Castro.

The UPI story from Washington on May 6, 1961, revealed that Betancourt of Venezuela still wants to give Castro a chance to renew his membership in the Organization of American States—and thus qualify for direct American aid; that Betancourt does not want any sanctions imposed against Castro; and that the Kennedy administration plans to support the Betancourt policy.

It now seems apparent that the American Central Intelligence Agency first began in about mid-1960, encouraging Cuban refugees in the United States to plan for an invasion of Cuba. The record is full of information to indicate that CIA kept all genuine anti-communists out of control and forced Cuban patriots to accept the leadership of Manuel Ray and Miro Cardona, both of whom claim to be "defectors" from Castro; but Cuban patriots generally consider Ray and Cardona as hard-core communists who served as 'plants' to frustrate and betray the attempt to overthrow the communist regime in Cuba.

It is obvious that American agents (State Department and military as well as CIA) planned the hopeless Cuban invasion attempt, leading the Cuban patriots to expect help that never came. The fact that CIA would not let Cuban patriots alert the anti-Castro underground in Cuba (thus keeping the invaders from getting help inside Cuba and eliminating the possibility of an uprising against Castro), strongly reinforces the suspicion that the Cuban invasion fiasco was organized betrayal, planned in Washington and Moscow for the double purpose of (1) identifying and eliminating anti-communist Cuban leader-

ship; and (2) building up Castro's prestige as an "invincible" leader who has the solid support of his people.

On April 17, 1961, *The Cleveland Plain Dealer* published an article by Robert J. Drake, which revealed that Cuban tomatoes (grown on land confiscated from American interests in Cuba) are pouring into the United States under preferential duties prescribed by GATT; that this Cuban produce is crated in the United States so that buyers do not know where it comes from; and that the total of such agricultural exports from Cuba to the United States (not counting sugar) amounted to 296 million dollars during the first 11 months of last year.

This trade, under the control of an international agency, is not only hurting American producers but is giving the communist regime in Cuba money that is vital to its whole program.

GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) is the international outfit which Congress never authorized membership in but which Truman got us into by executive order—and which Eisenhower and Kennedy have continued to support. When Congress passed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in 1934, it abdicated its constitutional responsibility to regulate American commerce with foreign nations—giving this authority to the President, who passed it on to the State Department. Under the GATT agreements, the State Department has given international bureaucrats authority to regulate our foreign commerce. Now, because of our membership in this thing, we cannot even protect our own farmers against competition from slave-labor products from enemy countries—products whose sale to us is a chief means of financing our enemy.

Victor Riesel, in his syndicated column published May 7, 1961, revealed that even now, after the Cuban invasion fiasco, the Castro government is still selling tremendous quantities of agricultural products in the United States. With the proceeds, Castro is buying (with American State Depart-

ment approval) blooded livestock for stocking communist collective farms in Cuba, and is obtaining heavy equipment needed in the armaments and other programs of communist Cuba.

On April 21, 1961, *Human Events*, Washington newsletter (410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.; subscription rate: \$12.50 a year) published the following item:

"Paul G. Hoffman, as head of the UN Special Fund (SUNFED—Special United Nations Fund For Economic Development), has signed an agreement with Fidel Castro's Red Cuba regime whereby the Special Fund is to help Cuba get away from heavy dependence on sugar by diversifying its farm production. The United States pays about 40% of the Special Fund's annual budget, which stands this year at about \$47 million.

"As a taxpayer, how do you enjoy helping to bankroll a UN agency which thus agrees to aid a mortal enemy of your country?"

We Are Fed Up

United States Congressman August E. Johansen (Republican, Michigan), in a bulletin to constituents dated May 5, 1961, said:

"I am fed up.

"I am fed up with public announcements to our enemies (and to our friends, if any) as to what we are *not* going to do to defend our interests against those dedicated to our destruction, as has repeatedly been done with respect to Cuba.

"I am fed up with the pronouncements of fatalistic inevitability, a la Adlai Stevenson and Madame Roosevelt: such as the inevitability of seating Red China in the UN; such as the inevitability of 'more and more adverse votes' in that forum of frustration.

"I am fed up with pious warnings that we must not permit these 'inevitabilities' to lead us into 'neo-isolationism'—again a la Adlai—which is to say that we must shun all independent action by the United States in behalf of the United States, even though the alternative is to acquiesce in our own progressive liquidation.

"I am fed up with the nicey-nice advice not to even try to find out who the dunderheads (or worse) are who are responsible for the Cuban fiasco and numerous other incredible blunders—much less, perish the thought, doing anything about firing the incompetents.

"I am fed up with the notion that each blunder and set-back, each failure of wisdom or will on our part, must have as its sequel vast new outlays of American billions in foreign aid without any firm commitment from the recipients that they will help us—or even themselves.

"I am fed up with American officials deliberately lying to the Nation and the world—as, for example, denying in UN debate that we had intervened in Cuba and later admitting to the press that we had trained, financed and equipped the Cuban invaders.

"I am fed up with the colossal clumsiness of the lies that made inevitable our being caught in our falsehoods.

"I am fed up with official lectures to the press about responsibility and self-censorship, while Iron Curtain representatives attend an off-the-record White House press conference and a Castro agent sits in on the Inter-American Defense Board even after the U. S. has broken off diplomatic relations with Cuba.

"I am fed up with reminders about what we cannot do in our own—and the Free World's—behalf because of treaty commitments, while no one has the courage to recommend that we act to revise those commitments and rid ourselves of diplomatic strait jackets which hamper our struggle for survival.

"I am fed up with the silly preoccupation with our 'prestige' and our 'image' abroad—and with its accompanying suggestion that we ought to have a deep sense of national guilt and foreboding if everyone throughout the world doesn't always approve of us and everything we do.

"I am fed up with the suggestions that it is somehow disloyalty and a contribution to national disunity in a time of crisis for American citizens—and their representatives in Congress—to make it unmistakably clear that they are fed up with these goings on.

"Most of all, I am fed up with anyone and everyone—and especially those in positions of authority and responsibility—who offer the counsel

of default and defeat; who openly assert or covertly imply that nothing very much can be done about the mess.

"It's time for Americans to heed the ancient admonition: 'Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.'"

Stupidity or Treason?

To say that we are "fed up" with the handling of American foreign affairs is to state the matter mildly. Many Americans are profoundly disturbed; and their mood is hardening into deep anger at what officialdom is doing to this nation and its position in the world. For a long time, it was easy for American citizens—generally apathetic anyway—to shrug off American 'reversals' in world affairs as the consequence of blunders or poor planning on the part of our own well-intentioned leaders.

But a careful look at the unbroken chain of events, from the Teheran Conference of 1943 (and before) to 1961, will prove to any honest, intelligent man that something more than stupidity and blundering is involved in the formulation and handling of American official policies.

What major policy decision has the United States government made, or what action has it taken, that hurt the international communist conspiracy or promoted the national interests of America? Even if all our top governmental leaders were morons whose every step was a thoughtless, unplanned stumble—they would inevitably err in the interests of the American nation once in a while, because stupidity is not consistent.

Somehow, somewhere, traitors have their hands on levers of power in Washington; and no perceptible effort is being made to find out who and where they are.

The Record in Cuba

In 1948, Fidel Castro, a student at the University of Havana, went to Bogota, Colombia, to participate in communist riots, discrediting the

United States at the Ninth International Conference of American States, being held in Bogota under United States leadership. When the bloody communist riots erupted, Colombian police acted quickly to break them up. They arrested the leaders, among them Fidel Castro—a known communist terrorist who always carried a gun and who, the police believed, had murdered a nun and two priests during the Bogota insurrection.

Castro demanded, and got, release by claiming to be the bodyguard of George C. Marshall, United States delegate to the Bogota Conference.

Thus claiming the personal protection of the American Secretary of State, Fidel Castro was freed to return to Cuba. Five years later (August, 1953), he led the first of a series of revolts against the Batista government. The 1953 revolt failed; but, in 1956, Castro tried again.

In December, 1956, with a little band of hoodlums (among them "Che" Guevara, another widely known communist terrorist, originally from the Argentine, who had participated in riots and other violence all over Latin America) Castro sailed from Mexico and landed on the shores of South Oriente Province, Cuba.

The little gang of cutthroats took to the hills, and declared that they were leading a "revolution" to liberate the Cuban people from Batista. For food and other supplies, at the outset, they raided and pillaged and terrorized the peasants throughout the countryside.

They were nothing but outlaws until early 1957, when *The New York Times* ran three front-page articles by Herbert Matthews, editorial writer, comparing Castro with Robin Hood and Abraham Lincoln and winning him worldwide renown. The State Department sent Earl E. T. Smith (newly appointed American ambassador to Cuba) to Matthews for a briefing, before he was permitted to go to Cuba. From then on, money and other help poured in to Castro from the United States.

The American government placed a tight embargo on all arms shipments to the official govern-

ment of Cuba, and encouraged other nations to do likewise. Arms which Batista had already ordered, under treaty agreements, and which he had the money to pay for, were stopped on the docks at New York City. But our government winked at the obvious violations of its own embargo with regard to arms and supplies going to Castro.

American officialdom and the American press idolized and lionized Castro—while condemning Batista as a bloody monster.

Who can forget Ed Sullivan embracing Castro before a nationwide television audience and hailing him as the 'George Washington' of Cuba? Who can forget Jack Paar making an indignant, almost tearful, defense of Castro many months later? Who can forget wealthy Texas oil men and ranchers wining and dining Castro and sending him away with expensive gifts? Who can forget the same kind of behavior on the part of leading American industrialists, churchmen, governmental officials, newspaper editors, and radio-television personalities all over the country?

At a press conference on December 10, 1959, Christian Herter, then Secretary of State, admitted that the United States government had been sympathetic and hopeful about Castro's "revolution" in Cuba. The official "hopefulness" of our government was untouched by the disgraceful events of June and July, 1958.

In June and July, 1958, Castro's hoodlums kidnapped 29 American sailors and held them as hostages for almost six weeks.

Here was not only ample provocation but a perfect occasion for America to act in her own national interest—and do it within the framework of international custom, without running any risk of being accused (except by communists) of yankee imperialism.

The American sailors whom Castro kidnapped were under the protection of treaty agreements between the United States and the official gov-

ernment of Cuba. Instead of wheedling with the outlaw Castro, we should have made formal demands upon the Batista government that it immediately effect the safe release of our sailors and give proper apologies and indemnities for the violations of their rights and abuse of their persons on Cuban soil.

The Cuban government would have been obliged to express regrets that it could not fulfill its treaty obligations to us. It would have asked us to act, in friendship to the people of Cuba and in the interests of the United States, to give aid in protecting the lives and property of Americans, since the government of Cuba could no longer provide such protection.

Then, we should have sent a detachment of United States Marines into the Cuban hills to drag those beatnik Castro punks out by their beards and turn them over to the lawful government of Cuba with formal demands that they be prosecuted under Cuban law for violating the rights of American military personnel.

We would have been operating at the request of the government of Cuba — just as Eisenhower said he was in 1957 when he sent Marines half way around the world to “protect” Lebanon. All patriots throughout Latin America would have admired and applauded our action; and Cuba today would be a close and valued friend of the United States.

What did we do when Castro kidnapped our sailors? Our State Department made a few shameful attempts to persuade Castro to release our men. But we never even scolded Castro. Indeed, we used his outrage as a pretext for refusing delivery to Batista of 15 pilot-trainer planes which Batista desperately needed, which he had already ordered and paid for, which were available and ready for shipment, and which we had already promised to deliver.

The United States Government officially told Batista that we were afraid of Castro: we feared he would get angry and hurt our sailors if we

kept our promise and obligation to deliver Batista's planes!

By January, 1959, Castro, with the American government's help, had driven Batista out and had taken over the whole of Cuba. The State Department formally extended Castro diplomatic recognition, as soon as he arrived in Havana, a conquering rebel.

Castro immediately started seizing American property. Our government retaliated by offering him more economic aid to assist him in his “agrarian reforms.”

Castro's atrocities against his own people and against American citizens; his confiscation of American property (both governmental and private); his vicious insults against the American nation and people; his efforts, with the known help of Chinese and Soviet communists, to invade other Latin American nations and to create turmoil throughout the hemisphere — all of this continued with increasing intensity; but United States official governmental aid to Castro also continued, until mid-1960.

Even as late as September, 1960, the State Department was offering to pay Castro's hotel bills in New York City!

We are still supporting Castro through international agencies whose bills we largely pay, but whose policies are set by majority vote of councils in which our nation has only one vote. Apart from the fact that we did break diplomatic relations with Castro (in January, 1961, after it was too late for such action to accomplish much good for us), we are still letting the Organization of American States tell us what we can or cannot do about Castro.

The Internationalist Trap

For sixteen years we have seen the disastrous, tragic fallacy of trying to handle the foreign af-

fairs of our great nation through international agencies. This leaves us without a policy of our own. It makes it impossible for us to take any action in our own interest or against the interests of communism, because communists have more actual votes, and infinitely more influence, in all the international agencies than we have. At the same time, our enemies, the communist nations, set and follow their own policies, contemptuously ignoring the international agencies which do nothing but hamstring America and bleed American taxpayers for subsidies to our mortal enemies.

On May 4, 1961, Senator J. W. Fulbright (Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee — Democrat, Arkansas) gave a press statement strongly indicating that the Kennedy administration is seriously considering sending American troops to South Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand to protect those countries against communism. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, in a press conference on the same day, made the same sort of insinuations, but in more evasive language.

At the same time, however, the Secretary of State, and all other foreign policy spokesmen in Washington, make it clear that we are not con-

templating use of American troops in Cuba — to protect ourselves and the Cuban people against communism.

No one can explain the logic in such thinking. We are willing to send American soldiers to the other side of the world to fight Asian wars for Asians, but say we cannot fight on our own doorstep to protect ourselves. In Cuba, we must let the OAS tell us what to do.

The Only Way Out

America must do two things soon if she expects to survive as a free and independent nation: (1) We must withdraw from membership in all international, governmental, or quasi-governmental, organizations — including specifically, the World Court, the United Nations, and all UN specialized agencies; (2) We must act vigorously, unilaterally, and quickly, to protect vital American security interests in the Western hemisphere — particularly in Cuba.

We have already passed the time when we can act in Cuba easily and at little cost and at no

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

risk; but if we have any sane, manly concern for protecting the vital security of the American nation and the lives and property of American citizens, we had better do the only thing left for us to do: send overwhelming American military force to take Cuba over quickly, and keep it under American military occupation, as beneficently as possible, until the Cuban people can hold free elections to select their own government.

The other nations of the world would scream; but they would, nonetheless, respect us. Such action in our own interests is the only thing that will restore our 'prestige' in the world — and restore American military security in the western hemisphere.

Corrections and Apologies

In the April 10, 1961, issue of this *Report*, we published four Senate Roll Call votes. In one of them, we showed Senator Henry Dworshak (Republican, Idaho) as voting "yea-liberal" to approve American membership in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. This was a printer's error on our part. Senator Dworshak voted *against* American membership in

the OECD. In a letter to us, Senator Dworshak said:

"I was one of the 18 who voted in opposition to this measure (OECD). I have long opposed such foreign entanglements which tend to use American tax dollars to promote foreign products that are taking American markets and jobs from American workmen."

We offer our humblest apologies to Senator Dworshak for the error in reporting his voting on the OECD. And we heartily endorse what he says about his own voting record in such matters. If we had 100 United States Senators like Henry Dworshak, the foreign affairs of this nation would not be in their present ghastly condition.

Three other printer's errors were made in the Senate roll call votes which we reported on April 10, 1961. We reported Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. and Senator B. Everett Jordan (both Democrats, North Carolina) and Senator Milton R. Young (Republican, North Dakota) as voting conservatively against the Emergency Feed Grains Bill (HR 4510). Unfortunately we were wrong: all three of these Senators voted for this New Frontier bill.

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